

THE
JONES FAMILY
IN IRELAND.

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M. E.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION





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Документ № 2
о земельном участке на улице Красной, дом № 10
в селе Новодеревенское Башкирского района
Челябинской области, с приложением копий

Приложение

запрос Свердловской прокуратуры
от 25.03.2008

Свердловской обл. прокурор
Е.Ю. ЕМЕЗ

1) 

2) 

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF JONES,

THROUGH VISCOUNT RANELAGH AND ALEXANDER JONES, ESQ., OF CULLION, MULLINAHORN, AND PIPER HILL, IN
THE COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

HERBERT, Count of Vermandois, came over with William the Conqueror, A. D. 1066.

HERBERT FITZHERBERT.*

WILLIAM AP LESKIN, alias, Herbert.

Lucia, d. and coheir of Robert Corbet, Lord Alcester, of Warwickshire.

Gwenllion, d. of Howell, a Welsh Prince.

John of Werndu, whose son and heir was ancestor of Proger, of Werndu.

DAVID, ancestor of the Morgans.

THOMAS, from whom are descended the most noble family of Herbert, Earls of Pembroke, and Earls of Montgomery, in Wales, the premier Earls of England. 1885.

HOWELL AP GWILLIM, of Treowen, Monmouth,

Now the property of John Arthur Herbert Jones, of Llanarth Castle, and Clytha, his descendant. 1885.

His great-great-grandson (of Treowen) JOHN AP THOMAS, in 1481.

Maud, daughter of Howell Ap Rice.

Annie, d. of David of Gwylim Morgan (*Burke's Peers*).

WILLIAM JONES. His great-grandson Sir Philip Jones was M. P. for Monmouth and Colonel of the Monmouth Regiment. He fought for King Charles I, and was present in Raglan Castle when it was taken by Fairfax. His descendants, as stated above, now owns the family property.

DAVID, of Chepstow.

MORGAN,

RICHARD, of

WALTER, of

His son, Henry Jones, of Middleton, Lancashire.
His son, Sir Roger Jones, of Middleton, &c., Alderman of London.
His son, Thomas Jones, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Born, 1541.†

Daughter of Daniel Aetton, of Suffolk.

Pembroke, had issue. Molesworth, had issue.

Margaret, daughter of Adam Purdon, of Lurgan Race, County Louth.

SIR ROGER, Frances, d. of Lord Vis. Ranelagh, Drogheda (Mon.).
Vis. Ranelagh, Viscount Ranelagh.
Thomas Vis. Ranelagh.
Richard § Earl of Ranelagh, well. His descendant is John

He died 1711, when the Earldom of County Kilkenny, and of Co. became extinct. It was revived in ty Westford. High Sheriff, D. 1739 in the person of Charles Jones, L. & A. 1885.
who became Viscount Ranelagh,
from whom Thomas Heron Jones, the present Viscount, descends. For Arms, &c., see my History of the Family of Jones.

SIR WILLIAM JONES,
Lord Chancellor.

His son, John Jones, married Margaret, sister of Oliver Cromwell. His descendant is John

LEWIS, Bishop of Killaloe,
d. 1644. ||

Both of these gentlemen, father and son, were alive in 1709 and are witnesses to a sale of land here at that date.

MARGARET—GILBERT DOMVILLE,

From whom the Domville

Several other sons. See my History.

family, Baronets, 1885.

SIR THEOPHILUS AMBROSE,

had issue.

Bishop of Kildare. Men & General.

HENRY—Daughter Sir Hugh Bishop of Meath
John Jones, Colloony. Alexander Jones, Miss Brooke, of the family of Brooke, Baronets, of Cole Brooke, County Fermanagh.

John Jones, | Both of these gentlemen, father and son, were alive in 1709 and are witnesses to a sale of land here at that date.

ALEXANDER JONES, Miss Brooke, of the family of Brooke, Baronets, of Cole Brooke, County Fermanagh.

ALEXANDER, SARAH
Who died lately, Died young.

JOHN—Elizabeth Moore.

ROBERT.

JANE, m. J. Patterson.
Had issue.

CHRISTIANA,
m. Thomas Williams,
of Castle Comer.
Has issue.

JAMES.

DAVID,
m. Matilda Longmore and has issue.

CATHERINE.

ROBERT—Mary Elliott.

JOHN. MARY.

WILLIAM. THOMAS. JAMES. MARY JANE. JOHN. ROBERT. SARAH. ELIZA. CATHERINE.

* Surnames in England did not begin till the time of Richard I, about 1200, and then generally were territorial. They began in Ireland two centuries earlier—in the time of Brian Boru. Welsh and Irish surnames were personal, not territorial. The Scotch surnames are personal; at least all descended from Irish chieftains.

† Banastre, in his pedigree as given in Burke, makes no mention of other children of the Archbishop but his own forefather, Sir Roger, the oldest son, and Lady Margaret. He omits the fact that the Archbishop's father was an Alderman of London. The latter is a bit of absurdity; the former arises from all the Jones family at that time siding with Cromwell.

‡ From a daughter of Lord Arthur's are descended the Earls of Rosse. (Lady Catherine.)

§ From one daughter of Earl Richard Jones are sprung the Dukes of Leinster—the Lady Eliza Jones; and from another are sprung the Earls of Coningsby—the Lady Frances Jones.

|| See my History of the Jones Family for the lives of Bishop Lewis Jones' very distinguished sons.

ROBERT LEECH,
DRUMLANKE RECTORY, Mohr Gliae,
Belturbet, Ireland,
October 18th, 1885.





THE JONES FAMILY IN IRELAND.

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A CHAPTER OF

HITHERTO UNWRITTEN GENEALOGICAL HISTORY,

WITH A SLIGHT SKETCH OF THEIR TIME.

—BY—

ROBERT LEECH,

—RECTOR OF DRUMLANE, IRELAND, 1885.—

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YONKERS, N. Y.:

M. H. CLARK, PRINTER — 32 SOUTH BROADWAY.

1886.

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PREFACE.

The following History of a family numerous and prosperous beyond recount, will, I hope, prove acceptable to their descendants. These are now to be found in all classes of society, and many have forgotten all about their forefathers and have not even a tradition remaining. Nay, members of this family who still live as county families in Ireland have become so culpably careless that a few generations is the limit of their knowledge.

It will show the difficulty of the historian and genealogist, here at least, when it is stated that of George Lewis Jones, who was Bishop of this Diocese 1774—1790, I could not gather a particle of information but the meagre facts I have stated.

The transmission of physical conformation and facial expression, as well as that of moral qualities and defects, is an interesting study to the philosopher. In some families you can trace for centuries the same expression, features and color, often the same height and very often the same moral and intellectual qualities. As a general rule, the features of this wide-spread family, no matter whether rich or poor, gifted or ignorant, are marked by peculiar characteristics that, once seen and noted, cannot well be forgotten. Captain Jones, R. N., M. P. for Londonderry, whom I knew when a boy, now Rear Admiral Sir Lewis Tobias Jones, the Rev. Thomas J. Jones, of Armagh Dioceese, whom I have known all my life, and Robert Jones, my neighbor, have the same class of feature, type of expression, and would at once be known from their height—the same—and their features, which are alike, to be of the same family. This applies to every man of the same stock whom I have known here.

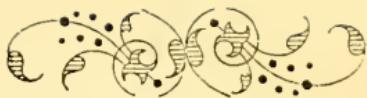
The Joneses of whom I have written were a bold and a gifted race—stern republicans, except one. They helped materially to change the fortunes of this country at a critical period. Hence the subsequent

ignorance about them. Who would not like to trace the descendants of that heroic and simple-minded republican general, Michael Jones? But his very simplicity and republican spirit have served to cast an impenetrable cloud over his family.

My opinions are my own; my facts I believe to be true; but no doubt I have made mistakes. Put the blame for the one against the praise for the other and I shall be content.

ROBERT LEECH.

DRUMLANE RECTORY,
Belturbet, Ireland,
17 Oct., 1885.



THE JONES FAMILY IN IRELAND.

CHAPTER I.

PEDIGREE AND EARLY LIFE OF THOMAS JONES.

Jones, or Ap John, was the name of one of the princely tribes of the Cimbri. They ruled as independent princes when Wales was free. This was the name of one of fifteen noble, or princely, houses of Wales. Their possessions were in North Wales, chiefly in Denbigh,* Flint and Caernarvon. Some time after the conquest of Wales by Edward the First, King of England, a branch of this noble house settled in Lancashire. Here they liyed for several generations, and in the time of Henry the Eighth Sir Roger Jones had possessions in Lancashire and was an Alderman of London. In 1541 a son was born to him at his Lancashire residence, whom he called Thomas.†

* Archdall. Burke's "Landed Gentry."

† Mason's "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin." Thomas Jones, Archbishop, died in 1619, aged 78. See Chapter VIII. for the Jones family before this time.

Sir Roger Jones steered quietly and steadily through the troubles that arose so thickly about the latter part of King Henry's reign when Protestant and Roman Catholic were alike exposed to danger and death from the religious uncertainty of the times. He espoused the side of the Reformers and sent his son Thomas, as soon as he was of proper years, to the University of Cambridge, entering him at Christ Church College. When he left the university of Cambridge, which he did with great credit and reputation, he came to Ireland, at that time the proper field for young men of good family who desired to become eminent by the display of remarkable talents or great courage. He was ordained soon after coming to that Kingdom and very shortly afterwards married a lady of reputation and virtue named Margaret Purdon, daughter of Adam Purdon, Esq., of Lurgan Race, in the county of Louth. She had been married to a gentleman of family and position named John Douglas, who, dying soon after their marriage, left her a youthful and richly dowered widow.* She proved an admirable helpmate for him in his successful career and a good deal of his prosperity must be attributed to her great wisdom and admirable qualities. She died in 1595. The family of Purdon still exists as a county family in

* Archall. Mason.

Ireland.

By this marriage he became brother-in-law to the celebrated Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Armagh and Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The career of these remarkable men was so distinguished, their friendship for each other so great, and their prosperity so remarkable, that a few words may not be considered altogether out of place concerning Adam Loftus.

Adam Loftus was born in 1531.* "He was the second son of Adam Loftus, of Swineshead, in the county of York, whose family did formerly possess considerable property as well in that as in other parts of England, and from them Adam received more than an ordinary allowance for his support and education at the University of Cambridge. Though a younger son he inherited an estate situated about Lodington in Kent, which his grandson, Sir Adam Loftus, of Rathfarnham, sold for £3000."† Loftus studied at Christ Church College—the same at which Thomas Jones

* He died in 1605, aged 74. (Register of St. Patrick's.) He was appointed Archbishop of Armagh 1562, aged 31. Strange that Doctor Brady, in his well known History of Cork and its Diocese, should say that he was at that time only 28, not the canonical age. Roman Catholic historians have followed him and so has Professor Killen, of Belfast, in his pompous, but uncritical History of the Presbyterian Church.

† MSS. of Robert Ware, quoted by Mason.

afterwards entered.

Early in Queen Elizabeth's reign she paid a visit to Cambridge and was so much struck with the splendid personal appearance of young Loftus and the remarkable eloquence he displayed in the performance of a public act in the University, that she promised to promote him, and shortly after he was ordained she appointed him one of her chaplains.

Loftus obtained in 1557 the perpetual vicarage of Gedne in the Diocese of Lincoln,* being then twenty-six years of age, and in June, 1561, he came to Ireland as chaplain to the New Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Sussex. In October, of the same year, he was presented by the Queen with the rectory of Painstow, Diocese of Meath, and on the 20th of January, 1562, he was appointed by the Crown Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland. As the Primatial See was at that time poor and not a safe place of residence, from the vicinity of O'Neill, who was generally at war with the English, the Queen gave him also the Deanery of St. Patrick's, which at that time happened to fall vacant. He held both till 1567, when he was appointed Archbishop of Dublin, which, inferior in dignity to Armagh, was the more important in wealth and influence. He held the See of Dublin till 1605, when

* Rymer's Foedera, Vol. XV., P. 464.

Thomas Jones succeeded him.

He was for a time Lord Chancellor of Ireland also, and occasionally one of the Lord's justices (so the great men are named who govern the country when the Lord Lieutenant is absent, or when none is appointed; but at that time the Lord's justices were permanent, under the Lord Deputy.) He accumulated great wealth, and had a very numerous family, who all became rich and successful. His eldest son was ennobled by the title of Viscount Lisburn and Baron Rathfarnham. The Marquis of Ely descends from Robert, eldest brother of the Archbishop, who came over to Ireland and was Lord Chancellor.*

From his coming to Ireland till his death Adam Loftus was one of the ruling spirits of the age.† His great property was for the most part acquired by the plunder of the church over which he was appointed to rule, a crime of which most of the prelates of that time were equally guilty. He amassed a great estate for his eldest son, Lord Rathfarnham. In 1691 his descendant, Adam Loftus, Viscount Lisburn and Baron Rathfarnham, was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Limerick, as colonel of his regiment, while sitting in his tent. He was twice married. He left only one

* Mason. Register of the Cathedral.

† See Haverty's "History of Ireland." Reid's and Killen's Histories of Presbyterian Church.

daughter, Lucia, who married Thomas, Lord Wharton, to whom she brought the great estates of the family, which her son Philip, Duke of Wharton, sold in 1723 for £62,000 to William Connolly, then speaker of the House of Commons. The Duke died in France in 1731 without issue.* These estates, bought by Connolly, passed to Lady Louisa Connolly, sister of the Duke of Richmond, who had been married to the last Connolly and on whom they were settled. Failing issue they passed from her to her nephew, one of the Packenham (Lord Longford) family, who took the name of Connolly.† These Connollys, the richest commoners at one time in Ireland, have lost almost all their property, part of which, situated in Donegal, have been purchased by Mr. Musgrave, a successful iron-monger of Belfast. Thus estates acquired by unfair means and increased by the plunder of the church and afterwards by the plunder of Irish gentlemen who fought for their own independence did not prosper in any of the families who were directly concerned in the plunder or connected with them by marriage. They gradually melted away.

Thomas Jones seems to have commenced a friendship with Loftus at Cambridge that, greatly strength-

* Mason, as above—notes.

† Allingham's History of Bally Shannon, Bundoran, etc.

ened by their relationship, only ended with their lives.

Jones worked in the Church of Ireland and occupied the dignified and important position of Chancellor of St. Patrick's Cathedral when Dean Gerrard died in 1581. Gerrard had been a layman and was Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Thomas Jones was unanimously elected Dean, which he held till 1584, when he was appointed by the Crown to the bishoprick of Meath, the first and most important see in Ireland. He had been recommended to the Queen by the Lord's justices—one of whom was his own brother-in-law, Archbishop Loftus—"as a person for his bearing, wisdom and other virtuous qualities fit to be advanced to a bishoprick."* Jones held the See of Meath from 1581 to 1605, when, upon the death of his brother-in-law, he was appointed by the Crown Archbishop of Dublin.

Thomas Jones was, besides this, for a time Lord Chancellor of Ireland, one of the Privy Council and a Right Honorable, and several times one of the Lord's justices.†

* Mason, as above. Ware's "History of Irish Bishops."

† Patent Rolls. Ware. Archdall.

CHAPTER II.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

ITS ORIGIN, FOUNDATION AND RESTORATION—ITS WEALTH
AND IMPORTANCE—POWERS OF THE DEAN
—ITS UNIVERSITY.

The Cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin, of which both Loftus and Jones were Deans, deserves a passing notice.

It takes its name from the Apostle of Ireland, St. Patriek. He founded a religious house on the site of a Druid temple and baptised the converts at a well long held famous and which, though now covered up and its site uncertain, is still mentioned in the traditions of the place. A church had existed on the spot for centuries when, in 1190, John Cronin, the first English Archbishop, obtained a bull from the Pope and built and founded the Cathedral.* Jocelin, a monk of Furners in Lancashire, now Barrow-in-Furness, brought over by Sir John De Courcy, Earl of Ulster, about 1185, who wrote the lives of many Irish saints, interspersed with many fables and miraeles, says that at the prayer

* Mason. Whitelaw's History of Dublin.

of St. Patrick a wondrous spring burst forth at the place, ever after called St. Patrick's Well, and that it possessed the power of healing the diseases of those who washed in its waters.

Hector Boethins, an ancient Scottish writer, informs us that Gregory, King of Scotland, then called Albin, in an expedition to Ireland in 890 made a solemn procession to this church and well. Lately in 1883, when the floor was being sunk, that a new tiled floor and proper heating apparatus might be laid, a fine spring of water burst forth which had to be conveyed from the cathedral at considerable cost. This was probably the ancient well of St. Patrick. Dublin was, however, in ancient times remarkable for the great number of fine springs it contained. These are now all covered over and all but forgotten.

The Cathedral was anciently built without the walls of Dublin in a valley called the Coombe (coom). The name is still applied to a street and district near the Cathedral. It is the most perfect specimen in the Kingdom of the early English gothic style. Though partially restored from time to time, of late years it had been falling into decay, when a citizen of Dublin, Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness, a great brewer, determined to restore it. A forefather of his, Archbishop Marsh, had been

a munificent benefactor to the church and had left property to found a library in connection with the Cathedral. This library still exists, though it has not realized the intentions of its generous founder, under the name of Marsh's Library. Mr. Guinness expended altogether above £200,000 on the restoration. Some time after the citizens of his native city returned him unanimously to Parliament and the Queen conferred a Baronetey on him.

Some time after his death his eldest son was ennobled by the title of Lord Ardilaun. His second son has lately been made a Baronet. His only daughter is married to Lord Plunket, who, being in holy orders, is also Archbishop of Dublin. The Guinness family are very wealthy and seem to have had a great blessing since the restoration by their father of this venerable ecclesiastical structure. A statue of Sir Benjamin has been placed by the people beside the Cathedral. When Lord Ardilaun, after he became a peer, was giving up his share in the great brewery, his brother gave him a check for one million pounds sterling in payment of his share.

The length of the Cathedral is 300 feet. The breadth at the transepts 157 and the width of the nave 67 feet. There were "monks' walks" all round the building in the thickness of the walls, with protected

openings through which the quiet perambulator could gaze down below. Some of these are built across, but there still remains a “monks’ walk” running round a great part of the choir and one of the aisles. From a favored position in this monks’ walk overlooking the choir and the whole length of the great nave, I beheld the gorgeous array of all that was fashionable and noble in the Kingdom when the Prince of Wales was invested with the order of the Knighthood of St. Patrick. Then all the Knights, with their Grand Master, in the gorgeous robes of their order, each with two esquires, who were generally their sons or near relatives,—the various members of the Court and diplomatic corps in dress blazing with stars and resplendent in gold,—the magnificent and exquisitely beautiful dresses of the Peeresses and ladies of high position, who thronged the seats set apart for them,

“ Thick as leaves in Vallambrosa,”

blazing in jewels of the most costly and beautiful kind, and forming to the eye, looking from my favored vantage ground, beds of the most exquisite flowers the imagination could conceive,—all this formed a picture the memory will not easily forget, nor will the eye soon again behold. Most of the Royal family were present that day.

Anciently the choir was covered with a curious

stone roof, painted an azure blue and inlaid with stars of gold. There were more than a hundred windows. The vaults and aisles were supported by forty great pillars, distant from each other eleven feet and joined above by gothic arch lines.

The exterior wall was supported on the north side by four buttresses, with demiarches, and by five on the south. These have all been renewed. The pillars are faced with Caen stone. The high and imposing steeple has been renewed and a ball and cross put on it. The ancient fine peal of bells has been perfected and a great clock has been placed in the tower that, at every three hours, plays a beautiful selection of hymn tunes, ending with God Save the Queen. The effect of these tunes, when heard by a stranger for the first time, is as surprising as it is beautiful. The view through some parts of the interior seems like that through a grove of beautiful white pillars.

There were several churches erected within the Cathedral in ancient times, that is, portions of side aisles or transepts were closed off by walls, and in these divine service was carried on by other congregations. The south aisle was formerly called St. Paul's Chapel. Another portion of the south transept was called St. Stephen's Chapel. St. Mary's Chapel, which is east of the choir, now called The Lady Chapel, and used

for the Archiepiscopal visitation, as well as that of the Dean, was used by the French Protestants as a place of worship from 1663 till 1815. The Dean Chapter, with the advice and consent of the Archbishop, gave it to them on the 23rd of December, 1663. It was opened solemnly for public worship in 1666, the Lord Lieutenant being in attendance with his court, and the Archbishop pronouncing the benediction. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes and the persecution of the Protestants drove many to Dublin and other parts of Ireland, and in every place facilities were willingly given them for worship. Many of these French refugees were members of noble families, and several of our nobility are descended from these men who fled from their own land for conscience' sake.

Another chapel, called St. Nicholas, without the walls, occupied the greater part of the north transept. Here the parishioners of the parish of St. Nicholas, without, had their place of worship till the Cathedral was restored.

There was another church called St. Nicholas within, that is, within the ancient walls of Dublin. This is now only remarkable for a chantry, called the Chantry of St. Mary's, in the Parish of St. Nicholas within the walls. It was the only chantry existing in the empire, for all others were swept away at the Ref-

ormation. At that time, however, this one escaped, as it did the sharp eyes of the ecclesiastical commissioners in 1832, when so many church endowments were swept away. This chantry was founded in 1470 in the reign of Edward the Fourth, by the Earl of Worcester and his wife, Sir Edward Dudley and his wife and some other knights with their ladies as a chantry for ever, where a priest should sing masses for the souls of the founders and the faithful deceased. Its revenues remained untouched, and the priest was always elected by the Protestant Church wardens of the Parish of St. Nicholas.* The last incumbent, named Tresham Gregg, D. D., was a singular, and in early life, a clever, violent man. Of course he had no duties to do and was only required to receive the very good annual income. For many years before his death he believed he had found out the secret of living forever, by some mystical meaning hidden in a text in the Song of Solomon in the Hebrew Bible. He lived to a ripe old age, but had at last to succumb to the great conqueror. He died last year and the chantry has been abolished and its revenues seized by the Crown.

The Dean of this Cathedral held a position of great power and influence. He ranked as a minor bishop. He was frequently Lord Chancellor, often one of the

* See Lord Chancellor Ball's observations on this in the Report of Ecc. Com. of 1866.

Lord's justices. He had a vast amount of patronage in his gift. He was head of a great ecclesiastical corporation of six dignitaries and twenty-two prebends, the head of a corporation of minor canons. There was also a corporation of Vicar's choral, subject to him alone, with twenty-four chanting or singing boys, organist, verger, sexton, and all the numerous assistants necessary in such a great establishment. The Cathedral was a great school for music. All the Vicar's choral were musicians; most of them followed it as a sole profession.

The Precincts of the Cathedral formed a place of refuge in ancient times, within which any criminal, no matter whence he came or from whom he fled, was safe.

The Dean held a court of his own, where minor offences were tried and adjudicated on by his representative. He had also a market of his own, with the right of taxing all commodities brought to it. He also held an ecclesiastical court and was sole judge therein.

The dignitaries and prebends had richly endowed parishes. They lived in turn at the Cathedral, and performed service.* To support the whole there were vast estates in Dublin and its vicinity and throughout the country, given at successive times by the piety

* Mason.

of various benefactors. One of the Prebends, that of Swords near Dublin, was so rich that it was called the Golden Prebend, and was, in former times, usually conferred by the Pope on some Italian relative, who performed the service by deputy.* Even after the livings and bishoprics had been so much cut down in 1832, one may estimate the wealth of the whole establishment by the fact that the Vicar's choral had £250 a year each, for singing on Sunday and thrice a week in the Cathedral.

This short sketch of this celebrated Cathedral would be incomplete without noticing the University in connection with it. In 1309 Archbishop John Leech founded a university in the Cathedral. He procured a bull from Pope Clement the Fifth* and bestowed some endowments on it. This was among the first efforts of the English to restore learning in Ireland. In ancient times the country had been famed throughout the world for her learning, and her schools and learned men were as numerous as they were distinguished. The troubles consequent on the coming of the English had been very injurious to learning in that part of Ireland under the English rule, called the Pale, for in those parts where the people maintained their

* Mason.

† See a copy of this Bull in Alan's Register, and in Mason.

independence, as in the North, schools and learning flourished till a much later period. The University, founded by John Leech, lingered for ages; its revenues were filched from it, and though the Bull granting the charter was never annulled, and the powers of a university were always latent in its Head, it almost ceased to exist, and, there being no revenues to excite the cupidity of the Government, it totally escaped public notice. It afterwards became the Diocesan College for the Diocese of Dublin, after Queen Elizabeth founded Trinity College. It was, however, by centuries, the oldest university or college in Ireland, and for many years after the foundation of the Dublin University. There was an acknowledgement of the fact by the Provost and fellows being required to have their commencements in the Cathedral. The writer of this notice was the last Head Master of this ancient college—a singular coincidence that it should be founded and cease to exist under men of the same name. It exists under another form now, with all its ancient privileges and powers lost.

The Reverend John Jones, D. D., a descendant of Archbishop Thomas Jones, was one of my predecessors as Master of this College. In 1706 the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral granted him the ancient church of Saint Michael Della Pole, in Ship Street near the

Castle, for a college.* Many of my predecessors were eminent men and not a few attained the dignity of bishop.

* Cathedral Register of Minutes. Mason.

CHAPTER III.

THOMAS JONES, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE FAMILY AND THEIR ALLIANCES.

When Jones became Archbishop of Dublin the country had been finally subdued, and the native princes and chieftains, headed by the great Hugh O'Neill, had submitted to their conquerors. Shortly afterwards, by the flight of the Earls and their subsequent attaïnder and that of their friends, almost the whole of Ulster was confiscated to the Crown. James the First, by the plantation of Ulster, divided the greater part of these lands among English and Scotch settlers. By this celebrated scheme all who had been distinguished in the wars, every gentleman who had interest or wealth or inclination, got an estate, provided he built a castle or fortified residence, and settled Scotch or English colonists upon the lands. A few of the most eminent men in the Kingdom were, in 1610, appointed commissioners for settling the confiscated lands, and Archbishop Jones was one of these.*

Roger Jones, the eldest son, obtained an estate of

† Patent Rolls.

Ardamine, near Ferus, in County Wexford, (17 James I.) His father had meanwhile acquired a large property for him in Dublin and its vicinity. He was Knighted and afterwards ennobled by the title of Viscount Ranelagh. He was created Baron Navan in the County of Meath, and Viscount Ranelagh, but he was better known as Viscount Ranelagh. He was made Lord President of Connaught, where he and his relations acquired more property. He was married to Frances Moore, daughter of Gerald Moore, Viscount Drogheda.* This title is now Marquis of Drogheda.

The Moores, Marquises of Drogheda, are descended from Irish princees who lived and reigned in Ireland for more than a thousand years before the Christian Era. Their immediate forefather was Connell Kearney, who was killed in attempting, during flight, to cross the river at a ford, ever after called Bel a Connell, now Ballyconnell or Connell's Ford, a beautiful village lying at the foot of a range of mountains in Western Cavan. His son settled in what was afterwards Queen's County,† and the race, under the name of O'More, were among the boldest defenders of their country's independence. An attempt was made during the wars to destroy the whole race of the O'Mores. Colonel

* Cathedral Register. Mason.

† Irish Annals and Joyce's "Names of Places."

Cosby enlisted all the leading men of the tribe, to the number of 400, to a feast and conference at Mullaghmast, and treacherously murdered them, with the exception of one leader who fled in time. "Rory O'More," of the well known song, was a real personage and a member of this family.*

Arthur Jones, son of Viscount Ranelagh, succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1644. He was also Lord President of Connaught, and, during the wars that followed the rebellion of 1641, and the wars between the King and Parliament, proved an able and an intrepid commander. Again and again he routed the Irish armies and was the terror of his foes. His daughter, Lady Catherine,† married first the Right Honorable Sir William Parsons, Knight and Baronet, grandson and heir to the Right Honorable Sir William Parsons, Baronet, Lord Justice in the time of James the First and his son, Charles the First. Lady Catherine's two eldest sons died before her; the third, Richard, was afterward created Earl of Rosse. This family, Parsons, Earls of Rosse, have been very remarkable for force and energy of character, and during the past generations have been remarkably distinguished for scientific research. The family of

* Haverty, Magee, Wright, &c.

† Register of Burials in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mason. Archdall.

Rosse are allied by marriage with many of the noblest houses in the land, and so the blood of Jones has spread through much of the nobility by their alliance with this family. The Lord Rosse died in 1658, and Lady Catherine, being young, handsome and well dowered, married Hugh Montgomery, Lord Viscount Alexander. This title became extinct in 1757, though there are many great families of the name Montgomery from the same stock still in Ireland.

Lady Catherine Mount Alexander left £60 a year forever to a school in Donaghadee.* The head of the Rosse family is Sir Lawrence Parsons, Baronet, Baron of Oxmantown, Viscount and Earl of Rosse, near Cassandra, only child of Lord Hawk, Residence, Birr Castle, Parsonstown, Ireland, and Heaton Hall, Bradford, England. Viscount Ranelagh left an estate to found a school in Roscommon and another at Athlone, which was by act of Parliament vested in the incorporated society. Part of this Ranelagh estate was situated near Athlone, and the rental of this Ranelagh bequest in 1807 was £1,748, 2s.,6d. a year.†

Another son of the Archbishop's was the Right Honorable Sir William Jones, Privy Counsellor, Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He is

* Endowed Schools Commission, 1854.

† Endowed Schools Commission, 1854.

named in 1622 with a few others by James the First as special commissioner for settling the Kingdom.*

His son John, who, it would seem, inherited the English property of the family, and had resided there during the commencement of the Parliamentary troubles, married Margaret, granddaughter of Sir Oliver Cromwell, of Hinchinbroke, sister of Oliver Cromwell the Protector.† John Hawtry Jones, Esq., of Mullinabro, County Kilkenny and Wexford, is head of this family now.

Another son of the Archbishop's was Richard Jones, on whom was bestowed in 1615, through the father's influence, the prebendary of Swords, called the Golden Prebend. He had this till 1642 when he died. In 1625 he was also made Dean of Waterford, which was afterwards changed to the Deanery of Elphin. From him are descended the Joneses of Sligo.‡

A fourth son was Robert, who became a Fellow of Trinity College and in 1615 obtained in addition the Precentorship of the Diocese of Emly. In 1620 he obtained several parishes in Cork, and while retaining all these emoluments he in 1628 obtained the parish

* Patent Rolls. See Liber Munerum.

† Burke's "County Families."

‡ Rear Admiral Sir Lewis Tobias Jones, of Farcham. Hants was son of Captain Lewis Jones, of County Sligo, 1884.

of Kilconnell in County Donegal.*

A fifth son, Ellis Jones, is, by the Patent Rolls in 1604, to succeed, when the then occupant of the sinecure would die, as Provost Marshal of the Province of Munster.†

A sixth son, Baptist Jones, beside other property, got a large estate of the confiscated lands in County Derry. He held it at a low rent from a London company, and is the ancestor of the Jones family of County Derry.‡

Another son, Joseph Jones, got the estate of Tullycullin, in the Barony of Clonmahan, near Cavan.§ The Archbishop had a daughter, Margaret, named after her mother, who was married to Gilbert Domville.|| His son was Sir William Domville, Baronet, Attorney General, and inherited large property, in great part procured for him by the Archbishop. A great deal of it lay near the Cathedral, and on it he built a castle in which the family resided for many years. On this property now are the streets of St. Peter's, Peter's Row and many others. He had valuable property at Santry in County Dublin, originally belonging to the Church.

* Trinity College Calendar. Patent Rolls.

† See also Liber Munerum.

‡ Pynnar's Survey, 1618.

§ Plantation of Ulster, in Pynnar's Survey.

|| Mason. Cathedral Records.

The family of Sir William Domville, Baronet, is now represented by Sir James Graham Domville, Baronet. He has large estates in County Tyrone and in County Longford. His present residences are: 1, Bruntath House, Bournemouth, England; 2, Albemarle Street, London, W.; 3, Acqua Santo, Palermo, Sicily; 4, Athenæum Club, London, S. W. The family is allied to many eminent families through the Empire.

Another son, and by far the most important, from the conspicuous part played by his children during that troubled time of 1641—1660 in Ireland, was Lewis Jones. Though placed last, he is, perhaps, the second in age, but, except his eldest brother, he is the most remarkable. The life of this man, with the exploits of his sons, may well be left to another chapter.

CHAPTER IV.

THE JONES MONUMENT AND VAULT IN ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF SOME PRINCIPAL PERSONS BURIED THERE (CHIEFLY FROM MASON.)

In 1579 Thomas Jones, then Chancellor, obtained a place for a vault in the Cathedral. A deed purporting to be a renewal of a former grant is to be found in a book of Chapter Minutes. This deed is dated 28th January, 1579, and describes this burying place as situated between the rails of the altar and the Lord Lieutenant's seat. It was granted upon consideration of paying £3 for each interment beside the usual fees. On the north side of the choir, near the balusters of the altar and close to the family vault, is the monument of Archbishop Jones. This monument was repaired in 1729 at the expense of Lady Catherine Jones, to whom Dean Swift made application when he set about restoring those interesting memorials. Her polite answer to his letter is published in the last edition of Swift's works—(Vol. XVII., page 286.)

This monument is large and imposing, and, next to

that of the great Earl of Cork, is the most conspicuous in the Cathedral. It is built in stories. The first, which is the highest, rises on black marble pillars which support the second and between which repose the principal figure, that of the Archbishop, recumbent, around which are others praying. The second story contains one figure in a niche, in an attitude of prayer, and above that are the arms of the Archbishop. The monument is of a great height and finished with all the taste and profusion of ornament of that time, and must have formed a very prominent object from the time of its construction. Its cost must have been very great. Another monument was erected to the family of Viscount Ranelagh, who had also a separate vault of their own.

Though the Archbishop enriched his family from the valuable livings he had it in his power to give, and the valuable leases he obtained for them, he was a strenuous defender of the liberties of the Cathedral and an upholder of its rights against all. This may account for the Deans and Chapter allowing him and his family so many privileges.

In this family vault are deposited the remains of several persons of the Jones family and their near friends. Of these the following are to be noticed:

1620—Frances, first wife of Sir Roger Jones, eldest

son to the Archbishop and Viscount Ranelagh. She was daughter of Gerald Moore, the first Viscount Drogheda; died 23rd November, and was buried in this vault, as we are informed by Archdall's "Peerage," Vol. IV., page 302.

1644—Viscount Ranelagh, buried 21st January. (Cathedral MSS. and Archdall—Vol. IV., page 302.)

1658—Sir William Parsons, Knight and Baronet; died on the 31st December; was buried on the 20th January, in a very sumptuous manner. He was grandson and heir of Sir William Parsons, Lord Justice. He was married to Catherine, eldest daughter of Viscount Ranelagh. His eldest son, Ranelagh Parsons, was buried here 27th March, 1656. His second son William on the 4th of August, 1658. His third son, Richard, was afterwards created Lord Rosse. (Lodge's Peerage.)

1669—Lady Bridget Parsons, buried 20th of July.

1669—Arthur, Second Viscount Ranelagh, buried 14th of January. (Archdall's Peerage, Vol. IV., page 303.)

1675—Catherine Jones, daughter of Arthur, Second Viscount Ranelagh, buried 10th of October. She was married first to Sir William Parsons, above mentioned, and secondly to Hugh Montgomery, Earl Mount Alexander. This latter title became extinct in 1757.

1709—The Honorable George Parsons, second son of the Earl of Rosse, buried 21st of March.

1730—Frances, Duchess of Tyrconnell. She is called Countess in the Register, but James the Second conferred a dukedom upon her husband, the celebrated Richard Talbot. She was buried on the 9th of March.

Tyreonnell, whatever were his faults, had the rare merit of sincere attachment to an unfortunate master. He was Lord Lieutenant when James the Second had to abdicate. This lady, his widow, was the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Richard Jennings, of Sandridge, in Hertfordshire, and sister to Sarah, first duchess of Marlborough. She was the Miss Jennings the qualities of whose mind and person are so much extolled by Count Grammont in his Memoirs. “She had the fairest and brightest complexion that ever was seen—her hair a most beauteous flaxen, her countenance extremely animated, though generally persons so exquisitely fair have an insipidity. Her whole person was fine, particularly her neck and bosom. The charms of her person and the unaffected sprightliness of her wit gained her the general admiration of the whole court. In these fascinating qualities she had there other competitors, but scarcely one, except one—except Miss Jennings—maintained throughout the character of unblemished chastity.”

Her first husband was George, Count Hamilton, son of the Fourth Earl of Abercorn, Colonel of an Irish regiment in the service of the French, and “Marechal du Camp.” He was killed at Avignon in 1667. By him she had three daughters—the eldest, Elizabeth, married to Richard, Viscount Ross; the second, Frances, to Henry, the eighth Viscount Dillon, who commanded a regiment of foot in King James’s army in Ireland, and represented the County Westmeath in the Parliament convened by that King at Dublin; the third, Mary, to Viscount Kingsland.

The Duchess of Tyrconnell, after her husband’s decease, continued to adhere strictly to the Roman Catholic religion. She returned to England in 1705, but soon after returned to Dublin, where she founded a nunnery for poor clares in King Street. Mr. Isaac Butler in his MS. quoted by Mason, states that she was 92 when she died. Her portrait, when Miss Jennings, was engraved by Tomkins for Count Grammont’s Memoirs from an original picture by Verelst. She died at Arbour Hill, March 6th, 1730. (Carson’s Weekly Journal.)

1741—Richard, Earl of Rosse, buried 28th of August. (Register.) This Richard was the first Earl and second Viscount. It is said by Lodge that he was buried in St. Anne’s. (Peerage, Vol. II., page 76.)

1764—Richard, Earl of Rosse, buried 29th of August. (Register.)

1797—Viscount Ranelagh, buried 23rd of April. (Register.)

1812—Viscountess Ranelagh, buried 3rd of January. (Register.)

CHAPTER V.

LEWIS JONES, DEAN OF ARDAGH, BISHOP OF KILLALOE.

DIFFICULTY ABOUT HIM IN WARE, ETC.—HIS SONS—
HENRY JONES, DEAN.

Lewis Jones, the second son of Archbishop Thomas Jones, was appointed by the Crown Dean of Ardagh in 1606, and in 1608* he received also the Parish of Kilbla, in Meath, from the Crown. He held both of these livings, each of which was very valuable. It may be remarked that in noting the benefices to which any of the family were appointed, those only that were presented by the Crown are mentioned, while at the same time Lewis Jones and others might have as many other livings from the bishop. These are not mentioned, for, while the Patent Rolls are in Dublin Castle, under the care of officials, and accessible to all, the Registers of episcopal appointments to parishes are hard to get, and are in most cases lost.

It is probable, therefore, that Lewis Jones had other livings, obtained from his father, in addition to those

* Patent Rolls.

mentioned. Lewis Jones was bishop of Killaloe, lived to an advanced age and had four sons, Henry, Theophilus, Ambrose and Michael.* He retained the Deanery of Ardagh till 1625, when he resigned it, and his son Henry, who had taken holy orders, succeeded him. He was bishop of Killaloe till his death in 1646.†

A great deal of historical confusion has arisen in connection with Lewis Jones and his family. Sir James Ware, perhaps the most valuable authority we have on Irish history and antiquities, was generally supposed to be infallible. His translator and editor, Harris, who lived and wrote in the middle of the last century, has contributed a good deal of valuable matter to the history of his country. Harris has frequently added matter of his own, and this is not always correct. Since the time of Ware, now two centuries, a flood of light has been thrown on historical matters at that time considered dark. National archives and private collections have yielded up their treasures. Harris has been found to be a careful, but at times, inaccurate editor, while Ware has fallen from his throne, and must yield to the more perfect and accurate researches of modern historians.

The celebrated Dr. Todd—whose copy of Ware,

* Harris's Ware. Clogy's Memoir, p. 50.

† Patent Rolls.

with copious critical notes by himself, was, at his death, sold for £400—a greater scholar and a better Irish scholar than Ware, says in his life of St. Patrick, “Ware has attempted an absurd and impossible thing in giving the regular succession in the sees of the ancient Irish bishops, as, often, they had no successors.” (Todd’s life of St. Patrick, page 21, Note.) Ware makes Lewis Jones bishop of Killaloe from 1633 to 1646, and states that he was Dean of Cashel previously, while Harris adds that he lived to the age of 104, giving the names of his four sons, Henry, Theophilus, Ambrose and Michael, stating also that the printers of his edition of Ware in 1739 were three ladies descended from one of these brothers, Sir Theophilus Jones.

Clogy, minister of Cavan, who married the step-daughter of Bishop Bedell, and wrote his life, was contemporary with the brothers Jones, and mentions two of them with whom he was familiarly acquainted, Henry, Dean of Kilmore, and Michael, afterwards the distinguished Parliamentary general. He tells us they married two ladies of County Cavan, and he states they were sons of the Bishop of Kilala. (Clogy’s life, page 50.)

Now, Clogy mistakes Kilala for Killaloe, speaking even of contemporary events and persons, and indeed makes many other mistakes in his yet valuable work.

Harris, who lived more than a hundred years after Clogy, adds that this Jones, Bishop of Killaloe, lived to the age of 104, though where he obtained the information he does not say ; and he states this with the dates of 1633 before his eyes as the appointment to Killaloe, and 1646 as the time of his death—that is, appointing a man a bishop of a Diocese when he was 91 years of age!—and if this Lewis is the same whom Harris makes Dean of Cashel, he was made Dean of Cashel and attained three other livings from the Crown when he was 87 years of age. I need not go further in pointing out the absurdity of all this.

The mistake of Ware has arisen from not knowing that there were two men named Lewis Jones in the Church, and for some time contemporaries—Lewis Jones a nephew in all probability of Archbishop Jones,* who, when his uncle Thomas succeeded so well in Ireland, came over also to push his fortune, like Robert Loftus, the eldest brother of the Archbishop Loftus, who came over after his brother and founded the Ely family; and Lewis Jones a son of the Archbishop's, who obtained the Deanery of Ardagh in 1606, the year after his father, who was then 65, became Archbishop of Dublin.

Ware's mistake is a small one; others with his

* Lewis Jones, Dean of Cashel, might have been a grandson of the Archbishop.

figures before their eyes have made it greater—making a man bishop over an extensive Dioeese when 91! and receiving a Deanery and three parishes when 87! and of whom, before that time, no mention is made. For, supposing even that Lewis, Dean of Ardagh, was the same with Lewis Jones, Dean of Cashel, he resigns his Deanery to his son and lives without clerical preferment for four years, 1625 to 1629, when he obtains the Deanery of Cashel at the age of 57—an improbable supposition.

When the celebrated William Bedell was appointed bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh in 1629, he was anxious, in his efforts to reform his church and Dioeese, that each clergyman should have only one parish and should reside therein. He encountered a good deal of difficulty in this matter, and was only partially successful. A clergyman named Johnson had a parish in Kilmore, but never resided in it, as he was a great architect and engineer and built the castles for Strafford, the Lord Lieutenant in County Wicklow, where he generally resided. Faithful Tate, the Rector of Drumlane, was another pluralist, for he had the Parishes of Castleterra, Drung and Larah at the same time. Between him and Bedell, whose palace was near him, there existed a strong friendship and esteem, for Bedell placed his son William in Drumlane under

Mr. Tate, during the year of his diaconate.

Bishop Bedell, however, in order to give the greater public emphasis to a principle so sound in church life, heroically gave up his See of Ardagh to Dr. Richardson, separating it from Kilmore.* The Dean of Kilmore at that time was Dr. Bernard. He had several parishes, but resided in neither of them, as he was private chaplain to Primate Usher, and usually lived with him at Drogheda. Feeling the awkwardness of his position, having a real esteem for Bedell, and being unwilling to quarrel openly with him, he exchanged in 1637 with Henry Jones, and so Jones became Dean of Kilmore four years before the great rebellion.†

Shortly after Dr. Henry Jones became Dean of Kilmore he married the daughter of Sir Hugh Cullum, who lived in the neighborhood, at Lisnamaine near Belturbet, and about the same time his younger brother Michael married her mother.‡

The Cullums—anciently written Culna, and in modern times Collum—were descended from an ancient and honorable family in Molland, in Devonshire. Their father had been a distinguished captain in Queen Elizabeth's wars, and after the subjection of

* Clogy. Bedell's MS. Life of Bedell by Bishop Burnet.

† Clogy's Memoir.

‡ Clogy, p. 50.

the Kingdom* had been made governor of Cloughoughter Castle, near Cavan, on an island in the Erne, and enjoyed the large estate and pay set apart for its maintenance. His son, Sir Arthur Cullum, now held the place for the King. Six brothers are mentioned: Benjamin, who became Dean of St. Patrick's and who had estates in Cavan; Sir Hugh, Sir Arthur, Richard, Lewis, and Philip. The family are still in existence in Ireland, in opulence and respect.

Henry Jones was of an active and enterprising character, and known to the Government as a clever and an able man. We find on the 16th of June, 1639, a commission directed to Henry Jones, Dean of Kilmore, to enquire (among other things) into matters relating to the Protestant leases in Ireland; another commission directed to him on the 23rd of December, 1639; and a like on the 18th of January, 1690.†

Cavan at that time is described by Clogy as “the Garden of the Lord.” His MS., from the Harleian Collection in the British Museum, has lately been printed for the first time. That, and a MS. of Bedell’s son, William, in the Bodleian Collection at Oxford, lately published, throw a valuable light on those times. At that time Cavan afforded the best society to be

* See Memoir of Dean Cullum in Mason, and his will in notes.

† See Patent Rolls. Whitelaw’s History of Dublin, Vol. I , p. 151.

found outside the Capitol.

Whether Dean Jones obtained property in Belturbet and its vicinity by his wife, or, which is more probable, he obtained it in consequence of the commissions with which, by royal authority, he was entrusted, he became the owner of very considerable property in that neighborhood while still Dean of Kilmore. He had built a castle on a beautiful island in upper Lough Erne before 1645, when he was appointed by the Crown bishop of Clogher, in which See this island is situated. He is styled Henry Jones, D. D., of Inischirche (Inishirk) Castle, on his appointment as bishop of Clogher. (See Patent Rolls and see Liber Munerum.)

O'Reilly, Prince of Cavan, descended from the monarchs of Ireland, had for generations ruled his principality with wisdom and equity. He had so managed that few hostile incursions had ever devastated that beautiful valley, and so, at the conclusion of those terrible and devastating wars that towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign had reduced the greater part of Ireland to a desert, Cavan was almost the only spot that presented to the eye that prosperity and great natural beauty for which the whole land had been so famous.

The Cavan, or the Hollow, the ancient name applied

to one part of the country, was anciently called Breffny—latterly, East Breffny. The O'Reillys became masters of this fertile vale about the time of the English Invasion in 1172, coming from the more western parts. By the help of the O'Sheridans, a noble and a gifted race, the O'Reillys expelled O'Rorke beyond the mountains of Western Cavan, into Leitrim, or West Breffny, Oscar O'Sheridan of that day marrying the daughter of O'Rorke, and by the treaty concluding the war, ruling over the western part of Cavan, from the river Erne, subject to O'Reilly as Lord Paramount. The Cavan proper, that is, that part of County Cavan forming a valley, surrounded by mountains of considerable elevation and bisected by the river Erne, that with majestic course flows through woods of great beauty and meads of eternal green, is one of the most extensive valleys in Ireland. It is saucer-shaped, surrounded on all sides by mountains, beautified by hundreds of charming lakes, and the monotony of a dead level relieved by the great number of gently swelling hills of no great elevation, fertile to their summit, that form such a peculiar feature in this lovely county. On almost all of these hills, and they are very numerous, there is a round earthen fort, the inside of which, green as emerald, forms a sort of garden, and the remains of the deep

moat are still seen. These enclosures formed the Lios (Lis), or fort, in which the chieftain resided, and to which his people flocked in time of danger. It was surrounded by the wide, deep moat, full of water from a spring in the fort. Then, in the numerous lakes, there were formed cranoges, that is, dwellings on artificial islands, where the people resided and to which all boats were drawn at night. These cranoges, or artificial habitable islets, form a great peculiarity of the river Erne.

All through this lovely valley there were objects of interest that carried the mind back to times and persons long past away. There was Slanore, where a church was founded before the time of Columbkille, about 490, on a green, fertile slope, overlooking the Erne, a little distance from where I write; and here a seat of learning was kept up that did not die out until the time of Elizabeth.

There was Trinity Island, in Loughoughter—a lovely island, on which Clarus Mac Mailin, archdeacon of Elphin, founded an abbey in 1251, the ruins of which still remain, with the church of the abbey in good preservation.

Cloughoughter castle, still nearer, rises in its lone loveliness, venerable by time and marred by war. Built by the O'Sheridans, shortly after their coming

to this valley, it formed in those days an impregnable stronghold, dominating the whole country by its strength.

Nearer to my own residence lies Drumlane, where the

Round tower and the ruined fane
Their mystic shadows cast,

carrying us back almost to the world's birth time—the Round Tower founded probably before the time of Moses, and the old Abbey in 592 by the Prince-bishop.

Then, a little beyond, is the “Relie,” in Kildallon, where repose the ashes of all that is great in Irish story, both before and after Christ,—where the monumental urn and the marble pillar, by their number and the great skill of their construction, attested the lofty station and great power of the Kings and Chieftains who slept below. Now it is dwindled to a small enclosed graveyard, whose name alone, unintelligible to the common people, attests its former greatness. The history of the “Relic na Ree,” or “burying place of the Kings,” has been translated from an ancient Irish poem by a great poet.

There is the church founded by Dallan, the great musician and poet of the time of Columbkill, whose poem in praise of the Dove of the Churches should be known by all. All around, too, are traces of a

world that has perished—a world in which the druid, with his mystic faith and his magic, his secret arts and acquaintance with spirits, his deep religious nature and his great learning, formed the chief feature.

Near the middle of this valley Dean Henry Jones had his residence, on the lovely green hill now called Danesfort. Though one of the boldest and most elevated of the many swelling hills that form a distinctive feature of this valley, it is also one of the most fertile, and even in midwinter refreshes the eye with the richness of its vegetation. This valley now reposes in deathlike beauty. The land has been parcelled and bought out again and again by lords and nobles, and rackrented until the very cry of the peasant has risen up to God. The value of the wheat in the United States is calculated at £1,12s.,6d. per acre for the year 1885. The peasants or farmers had lately to pay far more than that per acre to the landlord, and find out a living for themselves afterwards. Nowhere have fewer facilities of education been afforded. The gentry in many parts of it have been gradually swept off the land, until at the present day in the Parish of Drumlane, near the centre of this valley—a parish containing thirty-five square miles of fertile land—not a single gentleman is to be seen. All are gone, but one old, deaf man. The landlords have been like vampires

sucking out the life and blood and spirit of the people. No matter what good reasons are sent, or what prices were obtained, all was of no avail. Poverty and distress seemed to settle down on us like a dark night with no dawn.

Even after two centuries and a half of landlord rule and English civilization, Cavan of the nineteenth century is much poorer, with not one man of good fortune for four, and immensely inferior in educational status to the Cavan of Dean Henry Jones' and Bishop Bedell's time.

CHAPTER VI.

THE REBELLION OF 1641.

THE JONES FAMILY—DEAN JONES—BISHOP JONES BECAME A GENERAL UNDER CROMWELL—MICHAEL AND THEOPHILUS JONES COMMANDERS FOR THE PARLIAMENT.

The Rebellion of 1641, that burst so suddenly upon the country, did not escape the keen observation of Dean Jones, as well as a few others. Dr. Richardson, Bishop of Ardagh, saw the coming storm, and quietly converted all his property into money and retired to England a few months before the outbreak. Dean Jones and his brothers, bolder spirits, though they foresaw the danger, quailed not before it. They saw, too, that, happen what might, the English race would come off victorious. So, with all their property, their wives and families, they awaited the issue.

In no part of their history have the noble Irish race been more maligned and worse treated than in that of 1641. For centuries have the gross slanders been repeated, until the massacre of Protestants at that time came to be considered as an Article of Faith. I have, I believe, honestly investigated this subject,

with a patience and a completeness seldom or never before attempted, and I have come to the conclusion that there was no massacre at that time.

The literature of the subject is extensive, and a good list of writers may be found in Haverty's History of Ireland. Clogy, mentioned before, who lived all through it in County Cavan, though he is animated by the most bigoted spirit against the Irish and their religion, cannot mention or point to a single murder committed. On the contrary, he mentions that the last of the English, when departing from the County in a body, nine months after the Rebellion broke out, were parted with with regret by the Irish who accompanied them to Drogheda, and he states expressly that no lives were lost.

The bishop's son, William Bedell, rector of Kinawley, a neighboring parish, who wrote in a nobler and manlier tone, has no note of any murder in this county at the time. It pleased a party in Ireland, who were headed at the time by the two bigoted old men, the Lord's Justices, Sir William Parsons and Sir John Borlase, to give a willing ear to the stories of murders and massacres that, some months after the outbreak, began to be circulated. This party in Ireland were one in spirit with that party in England against whom the King, Charles I., had to take up arms. They

formed part of that great party that at that time brought the King to the block, overthrew the Church and all but placed Cromwell on the throne. Men are still divided in opinion as to the conduct of public parties at that time, but no moderate man, no matter of what party, but must confess that the Parliamentarians fought for the liberty we have since enjoyed. They put forever a limit to the authority of the monarch, which had become a standing menace to the freedom of mankind, and they curbed the power of the Church and the bishop, which for a long time and under various forms of religion had shown a readiness to persecute for holding speculative opinions differing from those in current favor.

In the great struggle there were four parties in Ireland that gradually separated themselves from each other:—The Native Irish party, who aimed at getting their lands back again. These were stirred up and pushed on by the ecclesiastics, in order that the Roman Catholic Church might become predominant, and resume those estates of which she had been deprived at the Reformation. Secondly, there was the Royalist party, of whom the great Marquis of Ormond was the head. They consisted chiefly of English settlers who favored the Church of England and Ireland. Thirdly, there was the Scotch party, who were Presbyterians

to a man, hated the Established Church as death or poison, and were supported by an army and an experienced general from Scotland. These consisted principally of Scotch colonists in Ulster. Lastly, there was the party in Ireland that favored the English Parliament and opposed the King. These were headed at first by the Lord's Justices, who often set aside the King's commands, and eventually became the Irish Parliamentary party and sided with Cromwell.

The Jones family to a man threw in their lot with the Parliamentary party. The only exception was Lord Ranelagh. He fought, till he died in 1644, on the side of the English Loyalists, and after his death his son Arthur, the second Viscount, does not appear to have been so distinguished as a military leader.

When the Rebellion broke out in Cavan, it fell upon the English and Scotch settlers like thunder from a clear sky. They were totally unprepared, and the strongholds and castles that they were bound to build by the terms on which they received their estates were not built at all, or in very bad condition. Lord Lambert (now Earl of Cavan) had no stronghold on his estate there to which the people of the county could fly for protection. He and his lady were, besides, obnoxious to the Irish by their position and character, nor did the Protestant settlers trust or love

them. They had forcibly seized on lands belonging to the Church and the necessary but invidious duty of expelling them by a process of law fell to Bishop Bedell after his appointment. For this Lady Lambert hated him and was active in raising up persons to annoy him. There was one Major Bayley in command of the troops at Cavan, before the Rebellion. He married Penelope Hartlib, or Hartley, a young lady of fortune, daughter of a rich London merchant, whose mother had married secondly Mr. Dillon, son of the Earl of Roscommon, brother of Lord Dillon, one of the Lord's Justices. At the time of her marriage the mother was a resident in the Parish of Kilmore. Major Bayley's brother William, not liking the appearance of affairs at that time in Scotland, came over to Cavan, married Miss Hartley, sister to his brother's wife, and obtained the living of Cavan. Being instigated by Lady Lambert, he went to Dublin, and from the influence he was able to bring upon the Lord Lieutenant, obtained the living or parish of Templepost, near Cavan—filled at that time by an eminent Irish scholar named Murtagh King, who was assisting Bedell in the translation of the Bible into Irish. For this grave ecclesiastical crime he was deprived and excommunicated by Bishop Bedell. He was immediately absolved and presented to the living

of Cavan by the Crown. Persisting in his offense and having had Mr. King, who was an aged man, dragged to prison by pursuivants sent down by the Government who had also again illegally presented him to Templepost, he was again deprived and excommunicated by the Bishop, being as quickly absolved by the Crown and presented again to these livings. In the end Bayley, by the help of Lady Lambert, of Cavan, conquered, and Mr. King was allowed to remain in prison, against all law and justice. Mr. William Bayley was made bishop of Clonfert in Ireland by the King 1644.

The whole of these extraordinary proceedings may be gathered from Bedell's letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Mr. Prince's life of that prelate; in Jones's life of Bedell, and in that of Clogy. When sentence of excommunication was pronounced on a person by the Bishop or ecclesiastical court, the excommunicated was committed to prison by the civil power till he should be purged from his sentence, or absolved. This continued the law till the time of George the Third; hence the necessity of absolving Bayley.

The only strongholds in the county were those at Croaghan and at Keilagh, now Castle Hamilton—the former under Sir James Craig and the latter under

Sir Francis Hamilton, both Scotchmen. To these the Protestants flocked in considerable numbers, but they felt safer under the protection of Bedell, to whose castle, as it was called, they flocked in great numbers; because, though undefended, they knew that the Irish people loved him.

Though there is no proof by contemporary writers that there was any massacre, yet there was a great deal of loss, and terror among the Protestants; for the Irish simply wanted to drive them out, and to this end put on an appearance of anger and terror that had its effect. At this time, while Bedell's house and offices were full of alarmed Protestants who had fled from their houses and were being daily threatened by the Irish, in order to their flight from the place, from which Bedell would not send them, the Roman Catholic bishop of Kilmore, who lived near Bedell, offered to come and live with him, lest he or any of his people should be hurt by the intemperate zeal of the Irish. Bedell, in a kind Latin letter, refused. At length, in order that the Protestants might be dispersed, it was ordered that Bedell and his sons should be taken prisoners to the Cloughoughter Castle. This was done with an air of severity, to terrify the crowd, who thereupon fled; but the chieftain, O'Reilly, brought his own horse, that Bedell might ride to the place—

distant only about one and a-half miles, though Bedell was a very active man afoot, and a great walker. Here he was kept only for a fortnight, when he was set free and with his family and all his friends allowed to live in the house of the chieftain O'Sheridan, who was a Protestant and a rector, and lived near the bishop. Here they were allowed to live till the 15th of the following June. He was set free on the 7th of January, 1642. The Rebellion broke out on Sunday, the 23rd of October, 1641. Bedell lived in his own house till the 18th of December, and during the short time he was confined his sons' wives, etc., were kept at Mr. Sheridan's house.

During the short detention in Cloughoughter Castle sermons and discourses were frequent among them, and if we are to believe Clogy, who sometimes preached, the great burden of most of these discourses was the evils of Popery. All the while, be it remembered, their keeper was a Roman Catholic and so were their guards. If Clogy's account be true, it argues an amount of consideration and forbearance not usually shown to prisoners by those who have them in their power. I would much rather believe that the bishop's discourses were more in accordance with his character.

The bishop was detained not quite three weeks. He

came to Denis Sheridan's house, where, from the over-crowding, he was taken ill nearly a month after, and died on the 7th of February, 1642. Clogy, his son-in-law, states that a week before he took ill, he and the bishop and his son William being out walking, on their way home they came to a drain which the bishop lightly leaped over. This put the younger men to a great stand. And yet all Protestant writers assert that Bedell died from the effects of his rigorous imprisonment.

But where was Dean Jones during the first months of this terrible massacre, when so many hundred thousand Protestants were murdered, according to English writers, that more were shown to have been put to death than were in Ireland altogether?—and yet, strange to say, they all rose from the dead, for the whole number of Protestants that were in Ireland before the massacre some little time after appear “alive and kicking.” Where was the learned, the politic young Dean all these terrible months? At his own house, with his wife and children, living in peace. He knew how to manage the people among whom he dwelt, and though told that he would have to give up his lands, he smiled blandly, nodded assent and bided his time. He knew much better than Bedell the signs of the times, and that a short time would see the storm

settle and the clouds roll away.

The Rebellion began on the 23rd of October, and early in November the leaders of the Irish party in Cavan induced Bedell to draw up a statement of their case as a Remonstrance to the Lord's Justices and the Council in Dublin. They were anxious that Bedell should himself go with this Remonstrance from them. He excused himself, and the next most important and influential person, and one likely to be acceptable to the Government, was Dean Jones. He at once undertook the business, and started for Dublin accompanied by some others, leaving his wife and children in their hands. Dean Jones was most anxious to undertake the journey, for he longed to give the Lord's Justices and Council, among whom he had many friends—of which the Cavan leaders seemed unaware—a full verbal account of the strength and design of the Northern rebels. The Remonstrance was presented on the 6th of November and the Government sent a refusal, but that the Dean might be accredited with having performed his part in a friendly manner, the Lord's Justices and Council add that, as the Cavan leaders had been guilty of few excesses and no murders, if they would lay down their arms they should receive pardon. Dean Jones, in his own account of that time, lays stress on the fact that he was a prisoner among

them; but I cannot find where he was a prisoner, nor does he state it. There is no account to be met with of his having been released, nor of his having suffered any loss by violence.

The rebels, under their great general Owen Roe O'Neill, made the southern and western part of Cavan their stronghold. Here, when pressed by the Scots on the North, Owen Roe O'Neill would retreat to the almost inaccessible mountains of Cavan and Leitrim. At other times he had a standing camp on the eastern bank of the Erne, some little distance from Belturbet, where he trained and drilled his recruits. (See M'Gee's History of Ireland.)

Sir James Craig had died of hardship and privation during the siege of Croaghan. Sir Francis Hamilton, of Keilah, with the troops of Croaghan, had come to terms in June, 1642, and had marched some of them to Dublin and some to Drogheda. In the meantime Cavan was completely in the hands of the Irish, and for several years continued so, during which the English had abandoned their property and the clergy their houses and churches. The Diocese of Clogher, consisting of Monaghan and Fermanagh, was for the most part in the hands of the Scots, who soon introduced the Solemn League and Covenant and expelled the bishops and clergy of the Established

Church, so that in all the North the Scots with the Covenant were as determined against the Church as the Irish were in other parts, or more so.

Many of the Irish bishops fled to England. Some died there before the troubles were over. Some came back to their sees or were elevated to more important ones. Some fled to places of safety within the small portion of the island where the English had still authority, and died there during the continuance of the trouble. Henry Jones did neither. Too brave a man to fear danger and too able a man to be idle during such a crisis, when he could no longer exercise his spiritual functions and when he found his religion under ban, he put the lawn with his episcopal dignity in his pocket, donned the uniform, entered the Parliamentary army of his brother Michael, and as a commander, under the ambiguous name of Scout Master General—a name long since fallen into desuetude—performed valiant service in the field. He held the important command of Scout Master General through the whole war, and when the King had fallen and Cromwell was supreme, he still held the same post,* nor did he resign it till the Restoration, in 1660,

* Henry Jones, bishop of Meath, was the means of preserving Bedell's MS. Irish Bible. Denis Sheridan, chief of the tribe, managed to save it from the wreck of Bishop Bedell's Library in 1641 and gave it to his friend Jones, who subsequently gave it

when his brother Sir Theophilus Jones quietly succeeded to his place, as he resumed his episcopal functions in the Diocese of Clogher. Bishop Henry Jones sat on courtmartial that held their permanent sittings for a length of time in St. Patrick's Cathedral as Scout Master General, where his name is still seen.*

His brothers Michael and Theophilus became, from the commencement of the war, distinguished military leaders. Theophilus served under his uncle, Lord Ranelagh, the Lord President of Connaught, and would seem to have served for a while in England, when part of the Irish army was sent over by Ormond to assist the King after the pacification with the Irish leaders in 1643.† This connection with his uncle, who followed the royal cause, and with the great Marquis of Ormond, may account for the fact that Sir Theophilus inclined very considerably to the King's side, and as we have seen, succeeded at the Restoration to Mr. Boyle and suggested its publication. Boyle expended £700 on this object. (Professor Killen, Ecc. History II., 11.)

* For his devotion to Cromwell and his activity and talent as Scout Master General to his army, Cromwell gave Bishop Henry Jones a grant of Lynch's Knock, the ancient seat of the Lynches of Summerfield in County Meath, now the demesne of Lord Langford. (Kilkenny Jour. of Arch. Soc., Vol. VI., New Series, 1867, page 62.)

† We find him acting, however, under Monro in the North in 1642. McGeoghegan.

to an important military command.

Michael Jones seems to have been a stern republican—a man after Cromwell's own heart. The Irish Protestant party, if I may so designate the whole body that at first acted against the Irish, gradually became divided into two parties—the Royalists, headed by Ormond, and the Republican party. In 1643 a *supersedeas* which had been granted by the King long before to remove Sir William Parsons from the post of Lord Justice, but not acted on, was put in force by Ormond, who obtained, in addition, an order to arrest Loftus Meredyth and Sir John Temple on the charge of contravening the royal will in the management of affairs. Public affairs were in a somewhat confused state from this till 1647, the Scots fighting in the North, the English and Irish Protestants against the Irish in the South, with Ormond at the head of affairs, meanwhile the English Republican party growing stronger and their friends in Ireland increasing in boldness and resolution. In 1647 Ormond was turned out of Dublin, having had to surrender all the regalia to the Parliamentary Commissioners. Colonel Michael Jones at once took possession of Dublin for the Parliamentary party. Soon after Jones marched out of Dublin to encounter the Irish army, or the Army of the Confederates, as it was called, commanded by General

Preston, brother of Lord Gormanstown, at that time reputed to be their best general. The object of the Confederate generals, Preston and Taaffe, was to drive the Parliamentary forces out of Dublin. Preston had 7,000 foot and 1,000 horse, and Jones, being inferior in numbers, avoided a battle for some time, but being reinforced by some troops from Ulster he encountered General Preston at Dungan Hill in County Meath, and completely defeated him, the Confederates "losing 5,470 of their men, of whom 400 were Red Shanks, i.e., Highlanders, under the command of the celebrated Alexander Mac Donnell, or Colkitto." (Haverty. See also Wright.) Michael Jones seems to have been very distinguished as a cavalry officer. This victory made Dublin secure till 1649, after the execution of King Charles, when the Duke of Ormond, who now co-operated with the Irish in favor of Charles the Second, besieged Dublin, with the intention of reducing it by famine. Ormond was joined by Preston, the Irish general, but they were surprised by Jones a little above Dublin, at a place called Baggotrath, and totally routed. Jones drew out from the city 4,000 foot and 1,200 horse, and with these he slew 4,000 and took 2,500 prisoners, with all their artillery, baggage, money and provisions. Ormond fled with the shattered remains of his army to Kilkenny.* Jones remained

* Cartloads of bones were found here a few years ago.

Governor of Dublin, which he kept for the Parliament till the arrival of Oliver Cromwell shortly after, when he took the distinguished Parliamentary general, Jones, with him as his chief Lieutenant and left his brother, Sir Theophilus Jones, Governor of Dublin. When Cromwell had conquered and pacified the country, and John Jones, his brother-in-law, and Fleetwood, his son-in-law, were members of the Commission appointed by the Parliament to govern Ireland, settle the Irish in Connaught, into which they were all driven, and divide the rest of the country among the soldiers, for their arrears of pay, and among those English who had advanced money to the Government, most of the orders in council at that time are signed by John Jones. These orders have lately been discovered by Mr. Prendergast in the Castle of Dublin, where they had lain for ages, neglected and unknown.

When Cromwell took the title of Protector, John Jones and some others of the Commissioners strongly disapproved of his conduct, and Michael and his cousin seem to have fallen into disgrace, John being dismissed from the office of Commissioner. After Cromwell's death John Jones again appears as one of the leading spirits who strongly advocated a republic. When the Restoration took place, he seems to have fallen into obscurity, though he appears to have lived

on his estates in safety, which were chiefly in Kilkenny, where his descendants live to the present day as leading county people.

Of Michael Jones little is heard till we find him as Michael Jones, Esq., M. P. for Duleek, County Meath, in the Irish parliament of 1663.

Both these men—cousins—were stern republicans. They cared not for kings or titles. Stern of purpose and with a high sense of duty, they possessed—Michael, especially—that undaunted courage and resource in the presence of danger that characterize, in all ages, the born leaders of men, and in critical times lead men to victory and alter the fate of nations.

Theophilus, brother of Henry and Michael Jones, was a successful leader in the Parliamentary army. We have seen that he was left Governor of Dublin by Cromwell in 1649. He seems, however, to have been more like Henry, the bishop, in character, than Michael, and to have kept the door of reconciliation to court favor open. He succeeded the bishop as Scout Master General of the forces till his death. He was a friend of the Earl of Ossory, the eldest son of the great Duke of Ormond, and by his means a conspiracy which was formed in 1663 by some discontented Republican officers and Presbyterians for seizing the Castle of Dublin and overturning the Royal authority was

discovered.* Sir Theophilus Jones seems to have had large estates, chiefly in Galway, for we find that the eldest son of that time, called Theophilus, was a member of Parliament for County Leitrim, where the Jones family had property and influence for a long time. Theophilus Jones, Esq., of Headford (near Galway), was M. P. for County Leitrim from 1695 to 1703, and father and son, the same name, represented the same place in Parliament till 1761.†

Ambrose Jones, the fourth brother, obtained a living from the Crown in 1637. He had obtained other livings from ecclesiastical patrons. We know little about him till he succeeded his brother Henry as Bishop of Clogher in 1661, which he held for a few years, when, in 1667,‡ he was translated to the see of Kildare, which he held till his death in 1678. He was allowed by the Crown to hold the rich living of Maynooth in addition.§

* Patent Rolls. Whitelaw's History.

† Patent Rolls.

‡ Ware's bishops.

§ Mason, Notes, appendix.

CHAPTER VII.

HENRY JONES, D. D.

BISHOP OF CLOGHER 1645–1661—BISHOP OF MEATH 1661
—1681—HIS DESCENDANTS.

Shortly after the Restoration, and as soon as the necessary instruments were complete, twelve bishops were consecrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Henry Jones, bishop of Clogher, being one of the consecrating bishops; but because he had been a commander for a time, it was thought better quietly by the archbishops that he should not lay his hands on them, and politic and conciliatory as he ever was he acquiesced. Almost immediately after he was made bishop of Meath, which he held till his death.

From his long tenure of the see of Clogher—sixteen years—he amassed a great deal of landed property in that diocese. He was, in 1641, appointed by the Crown to ascertain the damage the Protestants had sustained by the rebels, and on his representations—and they were partial to the Protestants—grants of land were given to those who had suffered loss. His estates lay in that part of Cavan adjoining Fermanagh,

in the County of Fermanagh and in the County Meath. From him are descended all those of the name of Jones who held property in Fermanagh or Cavan and held the rank of gentlemen. Squire Jones, of Moneyglass in County Antrim—a fine county family, who, in the “Landed Gentry of Ireland, by Sir B. Burke,” only go back to the “Bumper Squire Jones, of Carolan” (Thomas Morres Jones, Esq.)—is descended in the third generation from Henry Jones, D. ^D. This Thomas Morres Jones, who died in 1769, was great-grandson of Henry Jones, Bishop of Clogher and Meath. He possessed lands in Fermanagh and Leitrim, and was married to the niece of Lord O’Neill (French John), who from his ancestry and great estates ranked as a prince. Lord O’Neill gave with his niece, as a dowry, the estate of Moneyglass in fee simple. Squire Jones also became possessed of the property called Jonesboro, in the County of Armagh, which they still hold. Squire Jones, of Moneyglass, was High Sheriff for County Fermanagh in living memory. He has been a magistrate for Derry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Fermanagh and Cavan; High Sheriff for Armagh, Antrim, Down and Fermanagh, in all of which he holds property. Another branch of the same stock was John Moutray Jones, Esq., who was High Sheriff of Fermanagh in 1797. He had property in Fermanagh and about

Belturbet, where he resided much. He married a Miss Singleton, of Fort Singleton, in County Monaghan, and had no legitimate issue. He lived for a while in Ture, in the Parish of Drumlane, and is buried in the graveyard of that parish. A monument is put up in the church to the memory of his wife and himself. He died in 1835.

From Bishop Henry Jones is descended, in the third generation, the Jones family of Nahillah, that is, the Hollow, near Belturbet, who have long held a leading position in County Cavan. Of this family David Jones was, in 1763, appointed High Sheriff of County Cavan. His father was the Mr. Jones who bought the freehold, or Bishop's lease, of Drumlane early in the eighteenth century from Doctor Thomas Sheridan, who had to pay the money to Dean Swift. This land still remains in the Nahillah family. This Jones married a lady of Belturbet of good family and great beauty, called popularly "Beauty Copeland," and ever since the name Copeland has been retained in this family.

Many of Bishop Henry Jones's descendants in Fermanagh, surrounded by the powerful and frugal families of Creighton (Lord Erne), who did not come here till a later period, and Butler (Lord Lanesborough), gradually sold their property to one or other of them,

so that at present few of the name of Jones and still less of their property remain about Newton Butler, the home for a considerable time of this family.

A great-grandson* of Bishop Henry Jones was Alexander Jones, born early in the last century and possessed of the lands of Cullion, Mullinahorn and Piper Hill lying around Newton Butler. He married a lady named Miss Brooke, a member of the Brooke family of Fermanagh. Sir Victor Brooke is the present head of this family; the baronetcy has been in the Brooke family for several centuries. Sir Basil Brooke obtained an estate in Donegal at the Plantation of Ulster and was made Governor of Donegal town and castle by King James I. His son Henry, for his services in 1641, and his losses, obtained 27,000 acres of the forfeited lands of Fermanagh in the beautiful valley called Cole Brook, which they have ever since made their residence. The adjoining town is called

*The son of Henry Jones, Bishop of Clogher and Meath, etc., was John Jones, whose son John Jones was father of Alexander Jones, of Cullion, Mullinahorn and Piper Hill. The Parish Register of Newton Butler having been burned many years ago with the church, I accidentally found out John Jones, father and son, gentlemen of Belturbet, &c., witnesses to a deed of sale of property from Kineelagh, a gentleman, to a Mr. Joseph Ingham in 1709. Mr. Ingham's father came over with William the Third and obtained some forfeited lands near this. James Jones met, in 1885, a descendant of these Inghams.

Brookborough. This family are connected with the most eminent in the kingdom and have always had great influence in Ulster. Alexander Jones kept hunters and lived in the usual style of the squires of the time. His sons were John and Robert. John Jones married Elizabeth Moore, of an old and highly respectable family whose branches were widely extended through that part of Fermanagh, some of them being allied with an old family named Montgomery, some of whom lived at Swanlinbar till very lately and took the name of Montgomery Moore. Several of the family of Montgomery Moore are distinguished at the present day by their talents and position.

John Jones had issue: Alexander, Sarah, Jane, Robert, Christiana, James, David and Catherine. Alexander died a few years ago at Moher, the residence of his brother Robert, at a very advanced age, without issue. Sarah died young. Jane married James Patterson. They are long dead and their children scattered. Robert Jones married Mary Elliott, daughter of James Elliott, of Knockadoos. His father, William Elliott, came from another part of Fermanagh, called "Lack," in early life to the place where the family have since lived, about a mile from the beautiful village of Ballyconnell. He was possessed of considerable property. He died from exposure in a snow storm,

while crossing the Ballyeonnell mountains by a near road to Swanlinbar, in company with his brother, going to see cattle on lands he had there. At his death his children were very young and his widow very handsome. She soon married again, and the greater part of the property gradually left its rightful owners.

In 1884 gentlemen from Ohio, who were seeking to establish a right to property about Swanlinbar, County Cavan, said to belong to people of the name of Taylor, deemed it of importance as one link in the chain of evidence to get the inscription from this gentleman's tomb (Mr. Elliott's) in Callowhill graveyard, County Fermanagh. There is a tradition about this Taylor property that it would never prosper in one of the name or their relations, from the way it was obtained; and I have lately come across the same tradition, with some additional particulars from another source, that would point to the possibility of its having been filched in some way from the Elliott family.

Robert Jones, who is still living at a very advanced age on his freehold in the Parish of Drumlane, has issue: William, Thomas, James and Mary Jane (twins), John, Robert, Sarah, Eliza and Catherine. William, Thomas, James, Mary Jane, Robert, Sarah and Eliza are all in the City and State of New York, and all are married and have issue, with the ex-

ception of James, who is unmarried. John lives at home in Ireland with his parents and is unmarried. Catherine died unmarried some years ago.

Christiana, fifth child of John and Elizabeth Jones, married Thomas Williams, of Castlecomer, County Kilkenny, a master builder. His father, an architect, was murdered by the rebels in 1798, leaving a wife and helpless family. This family of Williams are descended from Griffith Williams, who was made bishop of Kilkenny in 1641, a little before the Rebellion. He was a Welshman, born at Caernarvon in 1589. He came back to his see after the Restoration and died in 1672, at the age of 83. He was a simple-minded man, wonderfully learned, and had a fondness for the mechanical arts and was a great science scholar. He was a sound churchman, a Fellow of College, and though he cared not for worldly consideration, was famous for his learning and the innocence of his life. When the bishopric fell vacant King Charles the First was importuned night and day by bishop-seekers for the place. "I'll give it to none of them," said the King; "I have a man in my eye for it." "Who is that?" said his courtiers. "Doctor Williams." "Doctor Williams!" said they. "Yes," said the King; "is he not learned enough?" They answered "Yes." "Is he not pious enough?" They

answered that he was. "Well, then," said the King, amused, "what objection can there be?" "Oh, he is so poor." "And it is because he is so poor that I give it to him," said Charles. During the civil war the Parliamentary party offered him £300 a year (fully equal to £3,000 now) if he would take it and agree with them, as his great talents and the holiness of his life would have added lustre to their party; but his principle was too high: he would not. He was much beloved in his see, but he appears not to have got land or founded family estates, like so many others. Thomas Williams and his wife have issue.

James Jones, the sixth child of John and Elizabeth, is married and lives in Scotland. David, the seventh child, married Miss Longmore, of Knoekbride. Both are living and have issue—John, who is unmarried, and Mary. This family also live in New York. Catherine, the eighth child of John and Elizabeth Jones, was married and died a year after.

CHAPTER VIII.

GEORGE LEWIS JONES, BISHOP OF KILMORE.

THE JONES FAMILY NOTICES IN PATENT ROLLS, ETC.

George Lewis Jones was bishop of Kilmore from 1774 till 1790, when he was translated to Kildare and made Dean of Christ Church Cathedral. He was of the Jones family of this neighbourhood and was descended from John Jones, a grandson of Henry and a member of the Nahilla family. His daughter married Robert Humphries, a gentleman of property about Swanlinbar, who lost most of his means by becoming security to Joshua Taylor, who owned or got the property already mentioned. Mr. Humphries died broken-hearted, aged 33, leaving one boy, named Thomas, and a daughter—infants—and a posthumous child. Thomas, who was destined for the church, joined the army and died paymaster of the Cavan Militia in 1843, and was buried in the vault of his uncle, Captain Cross, in Kilmore, near Cavan. He married a Miss Veitch, whose father was a gentleman near Ballyhead, in Cavan. His daughter, Elizabeth, is married to Mr.

Finlay, who teaches a school in Kilmore. Thomas Humphries' sister, Rose Ann, married Thomas Chambers, County Fermanagh, and Phoebe married Thomas Lilburn, whose family lived and are still about Dungannon, County Tyrone.

The following are some of the appointments of the family of Jones, from the Patent Rolls:

1581. Thomas Jones. Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

1584. Thomas Jones. Bishop of Meath.

1605. Thomas Jones. Archbishop of Dublin. For a number of years Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice.

1619. William Jones. Lord Chief Justice of King's Bench.

1619. Sir William Jones. Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice.

1628. Sir Roger Jones. Knight, Privy Councillor, Viscount Ranelagh—July 21, 1628. Titles: Baron Jones of Navan and Viscount Ranelagh in the County of Dublin.

1606. Lewis Jones. Dean of Ardagh—26th June.

1608. Lewis Jones. Vicarage of Kilbla in addition.

1615. Robert Jones. F. T. C. D. Precentor of Emly.

1620. Robert Jones. Three livings in Diocese of Cork in addition.

1629. Lewis Jones. Dean of Cashel and three

other Parishes.

1615. Richard Jones. - Prebend of Swords. In 1620 three other livings.

1628. David Jones. Two livings. Diocese of Dublin.

1625. Henry Jones. Dean of Ardagh. (Lewis Jones resigned.)

1634. Richard Jones. Deanery of Elphin.

1629. John Jones. Rectory of Sego. Diocese of Armagh.

1637. Ambrose Jones. Parish in Diocese of Meath.

1628. Robert Jones. Parish of Kilconnell. Donegal in addition.

1637. Henry Jones. Dean of Kilmore.

1645. Henry Jones. Bishopric of Clogher.

1604. Sir Ellis Jones. To succeed in reversion as Provost Marshal of Munster.

1610. Thomas Jones, D. D., Archbishop. Commissioner for Plantation.

1622. William Jones. Chief Justice. Commissioner for Settling the Kingdom.

1671. Oliver Jones. Justice of King's Bench.

1662. Oliver Jones. Chief Justice of Presidency of Connnaught.

1666. Jones. Viscount Ranelagh. Lord President of Connaught.

1663. Michael Jones, Esq. M. P. for Duleek.
1660. Sir Theophilus Jones. Scout Master General of the Army.
1675. Robert Jones, Gentleman. Comptroller of Customs, Galway.
1672. William Jones. Gentleman (father). Comptroller for Galway and Derry.
1668. Sir Nicholas Jones. Cluh. Remembrances and Receiver of First Fruits of All Archbishops.
1633. Lewis Jones. Bishop of Killaloe.
1661. Henry Jones. Bishop of Meath.
1661. Ambrose Jones. Bishop of Clogher.
1667. Ambrose Jones. Bishop of Kildare.
1667. Ambrose Jones. Dean of Christ Church (addition.)
1682. Edward Jones. Bishop of Cloyne.
1669. Francis Jones, Esq. Surveyor General of Ordnance.
1673. Richard Jones. Viscount Ranelagh, Governor of Athlone, Lord President of Connaught.
1765. Charles Jones. Viscount Ranelagh, Lord President of Connaught.
1763. David Jones, Esq. High Sheriff of Cavan.
1774. George Lewis Jones. Bishop of Kilmore.
1797. John Montray Jones. High Sheriff of Fermanagh.

1664. John Jones—Wexford. Commissioner of the Peace.

1677. Edward Jones—Wexford. Commissioner of the Peace.

1639. Henry Jones. Royal Commissioner to Enquire, etc. (See above.)

1641. Henry Jones. Royal Commissioner to Enquire Losses of Protestants.

1647. John Jones. Parliamentary Commissioner, etc.

The following are some of the notices of the family of Jones in connection with Trinity College:

Thomas Jones, Bishop of Meath, gave £50 to help to build it.

1661. Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath, gave £400 to furnish the Library; equal to £4,000 now.

1646. Henry Jones was made Vice Chancellor.

1662. John Jones entered College at 13; was a Fellow at 19.

1615. Robert Jones, Fellow of T. C. D.

1675. Matthew Jones, Sr., Scholar of Trinity College

1676. Matthew Jones, " " "

1677. Michael Jones, " " "

1679. William Jones, " " "

1685. John Jones, " " "

1704. William Jones, " " "

1737. John Jones, Scholar of Trinity College.

The following are some further particulars of the Jones family:

1681—John Jones got a parish in Wexford.

James Jones, D. D., was lately Chancellor of the archdiocese of Armagh. His son is James Jones, D. D., a well known clergyman in the same diocese.

Thomas J. Jones, Rector of a Parish in Tyrone, is sprung from the Jones family of this neighborhood. His nephew, Thomas George Jones, Esq., was lately living in the parish of Drumlane. There are several clergymen of this family in the Church of Ireland, but not so many as there used to be.

The Jones family suffered in the end by acting against the King, for they gradually sunk after the Restoration in 1660, and by degrees fell altogether out of the very high position they had held. The only exception was Viscount Ranelagh, who fought on the side of the King throughout and after the Restoration was raised to the dignity of Earl, 1674.

As Lord Ranelagh is the head of the Jones family, it may not be uninteresting to trace the family from a point anterior to that from which I commenced at the beginning of this book. Herbert, Count of Vermandois in France, came over with William the Conqueror in 1066. His son, Herbert Fitz Herbert, married

Lucia, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Corbet. Lord Aleester of Warwick, their son, was William Ap Jenkin, *alias* Herbert, Lord of Guarindée. Some genealogists say that this William or Herbert was in reality the son of King Henry the First (1100–1135), and the Ranelagh and Herbert family hold this opinion. William Ap Jenkin, or Herbert, married Gwenllion, daughter of Howell Ichon, a Welsh prince, and had four sons—John of Werndu, David, Howell and Thomas.

The son and heir of John of Werndu was ancestor of the family of Proger of Werndu.

David was ancestor of the Morgan family, and from Thomas, the fourth son, are descended the noble family of Herbert, Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery in Wales—the first Earls in dignity in England.

Howell Ap Gwillim, the third son, married Maud, daughter of Howell Ap Rice. He had the estate of Treown in Monmouth. His great-great-grandson, John Ap Thomas of Treown, married, in 1481, Anne, daughter of David of Gwillim Morgan, and had William, David, Morgan, Richard and Walter. William's great-grandson, Sir Philip Jones, was Colonel of the Monmouthshire regiment and fought for King Charles I. He was M. P. for Monmouth. Sir Philip was present in Raglan Castle when it was

taken by Fairfax, the Parliamentary general. His direct descendant is John Arthur Herbert Jones, of Llanarth Castle and Clytha, County Monmouth, 1885. David Jones, of Chepstow, second son of John Ap Thomas, was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry Jones, of Middleton in Lancashire, who married the daughter of Daniel Acton, of Suffolk. His son was Sir Roger Jones, of Middleton and Alderman of London, with whom I began this history. His son was Thomas, Archbishop of Dublin. His eldest son, Sir Roger Jones, Viscount Ranelagh; his son, Arthur; his son, Thomas; his son, Richard, who in 1674 was created Earl of Ranelagh. He died in 1711, when the earldom became extinct. Richard, the last earl, married Eliza, daughter of Lord Willoughby, by whom he had two sons, who died young, and three daughters. Eliza married the Earl of Kildare, eldest son of the Duke of Leinster, through whom the Dukes of Leinster and the whole noble house of Fitzgerald spring from the Jones family; and Frances was married to Earl Coningsby. Richard, the last Earl of Ranelagh, married secondly Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Salisbury. The title lay dormant till 1759, when it reverted to Charles Jones, the next heir, who became Viscount Ranelagh. The present Viscount is Thomas Heron Jones, Baron Navan and Viscount Ranelagh, only

son of Thomas, Viscount Ranelagh, born 1822. He served in the First Lifeguards and Fusileers. He is Inspector of the English Volunteers, Colonel of the South Middlesex Rifles, etc., etc. He is J. P. and D. L. for Middlesex and Norfolk. His residence is Albert Mansion, Victoria Street, London, S. W., Ranelagh House, Fulham, S. W., and Carlton Club. Family arms—Az., a cross between four Pheons pointing downwards; or, Crest—A dexter arm embowed in armor, the hand in a gauntlet grasping a dart; or, Supporters—Two Griffins, Ermine. Motto—*Cælitus Mihi Vires*. Burke, in his Peerage of Lord Ranelagh, gives no other children to Archbishop Thomas Jones but his own forefather, Sir Roger, and Margaret, who married Gilbert Domville; and he passed over the fact that Sir Roger Jones, of Middleton, Lancashire, was also an Alderman of London in the time of Henry VIII. All this is a piece of modern snobbery that would be laughable were it not so reprehensible.

Monk Mason, the highest authority in the kingdom on the subject on which he writes, says it was a singular coincidence in the lives of these two men (Adam Loftus and Thomas Jones) that they had each a more numerous and prosperous family than any of their predecessors in the Deanery of St. Patrick's, or than any of their successors; that the eldest son of each

was ennobled, etc. Why did not Sir Bernard Burke take the trouble of looking out for the Baptismal Register of the archbishop's children and their several advancements, etc.? Pure students of history make short work of books of Heraldry and the Peerage, and there are few nobles whose pedigree could stand the sifting examination of a historian. Here are two instances in which Lord Ranelagh makes a mistake in his pedigree. The one arises from snobbery; the other because all the descendants of the archbishop but himself took the side of Cromwell in 1641–1660.

There are few counties in Ireland where the name of Jones does not occur as a county family, while they furnish more landed gentry in Wales and the adjoining counties of England than any other name. Squire Jones of Moneyglass, descended from Bishop Henry Jones, was one of the committee formed by the Convention of Volunteers that in 1782 met at Dungannon and gave us a free Parliament, and he was one of five from the whole of Ireland selected to watch and guide the movement in Dublin.

In 1800 John Jones, M. P., and Theophilus Jones, M. P., voted for the union of the Irish Parliament with that of England. Both held Government positions, Theophilus being Collector of the Customs of Dublin.

There are a great many officers in the Royal Navy of the name, and very many in the Army.

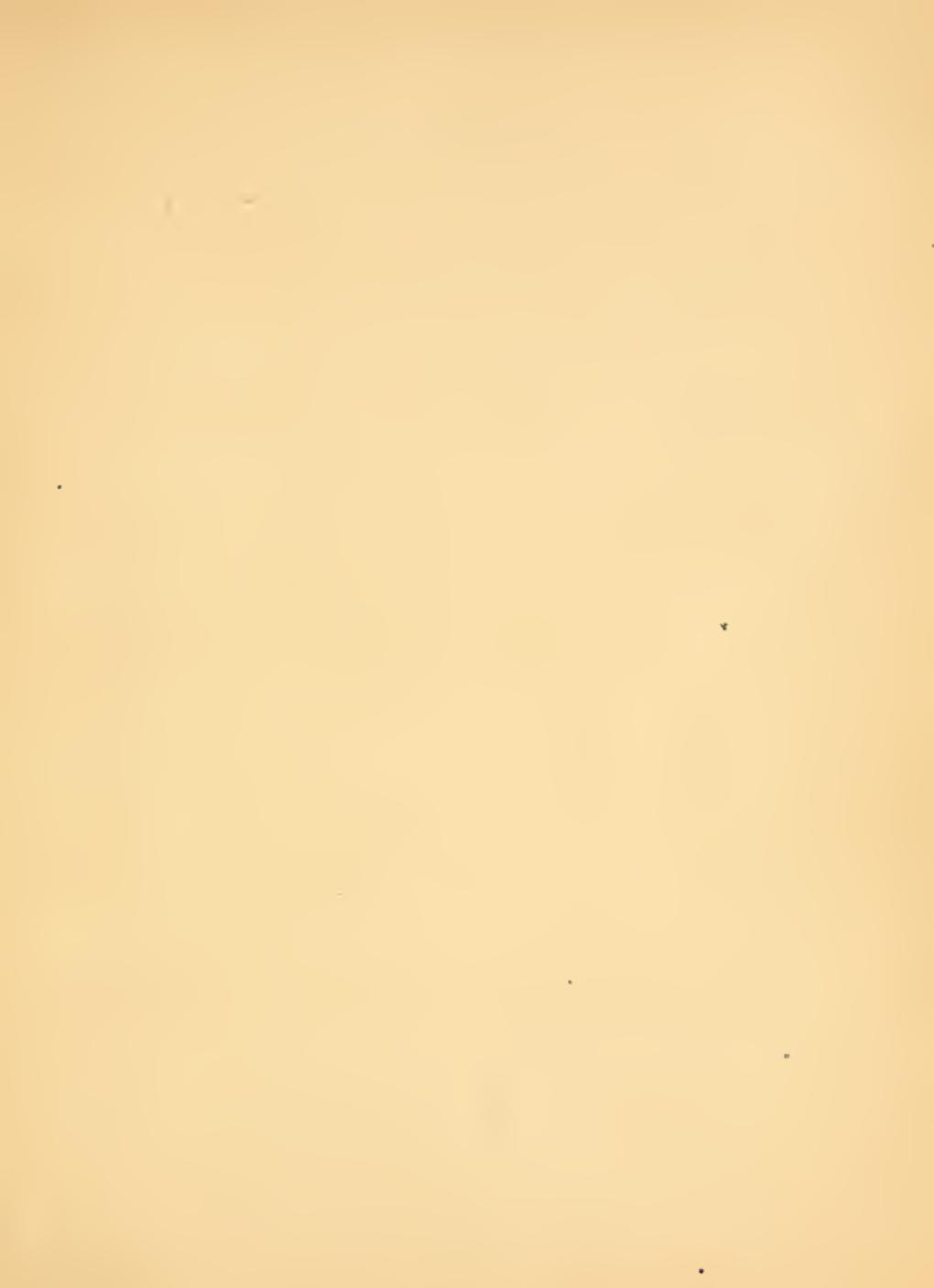
The Family of Jones in Ireland were able men in every department of public life, great statesmen, great prelates and victorious generals, while they have left many distinguished marks on the literary history of Ireland for the last three hundred years. We had a brilliant young sculptor of this same stock and from this neighborhood, who died when attaining national eminence, and the President of the Royal Irish Academy is Sir Thomas Jones, and this eminent man sprung from the same stock also.

Everywhere the family are marked by an activity and vital energy that speak well for their continuance. There is that equal blending of the physical, the mental and the moral never found but in pure races of people. That is in itself a strong guarantee for their endurance, while the flashes of greatness and genius that occasionally burst forth would indicate a latent intellectual energy that may suddenly appear in more than one branch of the family to enlighten and to guide their age.













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